THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR
AND
North-Carolina Eastern Intelligencer.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN ALBERTSON, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, OR TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, PAYABLE INADVANCE.

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TERMS.

☞ *No paper discontinued till directions to that effect are given, and arrearages paid, but at the option of the Editor.*

☞ *Advertisements of no more length than breadth, neatly inserted three times for a dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance; longer ones in the same proportion.*

☞ *Advertisements will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly, unless otherwise marked by the writers.*

No advertisement will be inserted for less than one dollar.

☞ *Persons at a distance must accompany their advertisements with the money, or they will not be inserted.*

☞ *Letters addressed to the Editor must be postpaid, or they will not be lifted.*

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately.

THE HOUSE formerly occupied by Mary Jackson, about one mile from Elizabeth-City, on the road leading to Edenton. The dwelling is very comfortable for a small family, and has every necessary out house together with a good garden.

For terms apply to

Amalek Williams.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 3.

For Sale or Exchange,

A SOUTH AMERICAN JACK, quick to cover mares, and a getter of good foals, six years old.—He will be sold very low for Cash, or will be exchanged in Baltimore, for a superior saddle horse, or for a *bred* mare. The owner of him lives in town and has no farm.

Inquire of the Editor of the *American Farmer, Baltimore.*

Baltimore, Sept. 17.

GEORGE KELLINGER, TAILOR,

HAVING taken the front room of the house occupied by Mr Asa McCoy, on Road-Street, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, that he is ready to execute all orders in his business. Clothes will be made by the latest and most approved fashions, and the workmanship done in a manner not inferior to any in the place. He flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction to all his customers.

Elizabeth-City, May 5.

CITY HOTEL.

The subscriber has re-opened the City Hotel as a house of public entertainment for travellers and boarders, where he respectfully solicits public patronage.

Wm Albertson.

Elizabeth-City, April 7.

JUST RECEIVED

100 casks Stone Lime,
25 kegs white Lead,
Paint, Oil, Putty,
Window Glass,
Spirits Turpentine,
AND
20 bbls New-York, Canal Flour,

on consignment, which will be sold very low, if applied for immediately.

Mathew Cluff.

Constables Blanks.

WARRANTS for Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden, and Currituck Counties.

INSOLVENT BONDS and CAPS, printed, and for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Blanks for sale at this office.

Books & Stationary.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for sale the following articles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Murray's Grammar, Exercise, Introduction and Reader—Walker's Dictionary—Daboll's, Pike's, and Jesse's Arithmetics—Cumming's and Morse's Geography and Atlas—Testaments—Bibles—Spelling Books—Copy and Cyphering Books—Copy Plates—Slates, Pencils, Ink and Quills.

An assortment of blank books—Cards—Pocket Books—Memorandum do.—Writing Paper—Rice do.—Rogers' Silver steel Penknives—Pocket do.—Razors and Straps—Shaving boxes—Genuine Naples Soap—Pocket Combs—Tooth Brushes—Lorrillard's Macaboy Snuff—Camphor—Mace—Nutmegs—Cloves—Court Plaster—Shoe Brushes and Blacking. Besides a variety of Fancy Articles.

ALSO,
Johnson's Dagon PLOUGHS.

ALMANACKS
For the year of our Lord
1828.

Wm D. Gordan, *Agent.*

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

Fall and Winter Goods

We have received by the late arrivals from the North a general assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

—AMONG THEM ARE—

Blue, black, steel mixt & drab Cloths,
Blue and drab Cassimeres,
Plain black and fig. plain and col'd Bombazettes,
Blue and steel mixt satinets (some very fine,)
Rose, point and duffle Blankets,
White, red, green & yellow Flannels,
Green Baize, heavy drab Kerseys,
Woolen, worsted, cotton and silk Hosiery,
Cotton Cambricks, jaconett, mull mull and book Muslins,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, Russia and Irish Diapers,
A great variety of S fine & common P ints,
Black fig. and plain col'd Canton Crapes and Robes,
Superfine black Nankin Crapes,
Black Bombazine, blk. silk Handkerchiefs,
Yellow, scarlet and flag Silk, do.
Black and col'd Italian Crapes, very fine,
Cambrick and furniture Dimities,
Bleach'd, brown, striped and plaid Domestics,
3-4 and 5-4 indigo checks, cotton Yarn.
HATS—a general assortment of mens' fine beaver and castor hats, 15 doz wool do. assorted.
SHOES—ladies fine Morocco and prunelle, a large assortment of negroes coarse shoes and bootees and womens' and boys' calf do—and a general assortment of Groceries—all of which have been bought on advantageous terms and are offered for sale at fair prices.

Wright & Williams.

Oct. 24.

New Wheat Flour.

Bbls. and half bbls.
New wheat family Flour,
Bbls. mess and prime Pork,
Bbls. Cordial,
Kegs Atkinson's No. 1. Tobacco,
And a few doz. bottles of Congress Water.

Just received and for sale by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, Aug. 25. *Tf*

Wanted to Purchase

Or to hire for the year, a middle aged negro Woman without children, who can Cook, Wash and Iron; for which a liberal price will be given. Enquire at this Office.

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Elizabeth-City, the first of October, which if not taken out before the first of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

John S. Brigs, Thomas W. Butler, Chandler Berges, William F. Banks, Sarah Beasly, Samuel Crocket 2, Elisha Chace, Miles Commander, Benjamin Crane, Enoch Choale, Loring Delano 2, William H. Davis, John S. Davis, Francis L. Dorson, John Davis, John C. Ehringhaus, George Eckel, Josiah Earl, Joseph Forter, W. W. Freshwater, Esq. Constant C. Green, Abram Gordon, John Hinds, John Kay 5, John Kowen, Manuel Morris, Nathl. Mitchett, John Martin, Lemuel C. Moore, Caleb Morris, Jesse Mongar, Tamer Nickson, Jno. Neal, Richard Nichols, Exum Newby, Benjamin Pritchet, Hugh S. Patrick, John Lexton, Mary Smith, Nicholas Sutton, John A. Shaw, Joseph B. Skinner, Sarah Symons, Gardner Stallings, Lemuel Sawyer, Charles O. Thomas, Eben Tuck, William Villis, Dr. Hales E. Waker 2, Elizabeth Warrington, Eadeoth D. Wyatt, William Weaver, Abner Williams, William Wilson 2, Elliott Whitehours', Mr. ——— Williams, Sarah Williams.

I. Fearing, P. M.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 17. *Bt*

To be drawn on the 7th of November, 1827, in New-York,

New York Consolidated Lottery,

No. 7.

$50,000 for $20 only.

SCHEME.

1	of	$50,000	is $50,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		4,520 $3000 *of which is payable in land.*	
1		3,000	3,000
1		2,500	2,500
2		2,000	4,000

Besides many of $1,000, $5,000 & many smaller prizes.

☞ All orders addressed to Yates & McIntyre, Norfolk, (postage paid) will be promptly attended to.

Whole tickets $20, Halves $10, Quarters $5.

Yates & McIntyre,
Market Square, Norfolk.

The Subscriber

Intends leaving this place next week, and will probably be absent 2 months. All persons having work in his possession can get it by applying at the store of John C. Ehringhaus and paying the cash.

William Simpson.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 24.

FOR SALE,

On very moderate terms,

A beautiful bay Horse, gotten by Sir Archie; will be five years old next spring, may be seen by applying to Mr. Geo. Musgrave, near Butler's wharf.

Elizabeth City, Oct. 24. *Bt.*

LEGHORN BONNETS

WE will open to-day a package of the above article, among which are some of a superior quality, and will be sold at unusually low prices.

WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

Bolting Cloths.

A few pieces for sale by
WRIGHT & WILLIAMS.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Darby, the Geographer, whose death has been going the rounds in the papers for some time, has written to the American Daily Advertiser that he is not dead, and don't intend to die this twenty years—if he can help it—to please any man.

Farmer's Repository.

Science of Agriculture.

Of Improving the Breed of Animals.

By *improvement of a breed*, is to be understood the producing such an alteration in shape or description, as shall render the animal better fitted for the labors he has to perform; better fitted for becoming fat; or for producing milk, wool, eggs, feathers, or particular qualities of these. The fundamental principle of this amelioration is the proper selection of parents. Two theories have obtained notice on this subject, the one in favor of breeding from individuals of the same parentage, called the *in-and-in* system, and the other in favor of breeding from individuals of two different offsprings, called the system of *cross breeding*. As is usual in such cases, neither theory is exclusively correct, at least as far as respects agricultural improvement; for, as will afterwards appear, the principles on which a selection for breeding so as to improve the carcass of the animal depends, will lead occasionally to either mode.

That *the breed of animals is improved by the largest males*, is a very general opinion; but this opinion is the reverse of the truth, and has done considerable mischief. The great object of breeding, by whatever mode, is the improvement of form, and experience has proved that crossing has only succeeded in an eminent degree, in those instances in which the females were larger than in the usual proportion of females to males; and that it has generally failed where the males were disproportionally large.—(*Culley's Introduction, &c.*) The following epitome of the science of breeding, is by the late eminent surgeon, Henry Cline, who practised it extensively on his own farm at Southgate.

The external form of domestic animals has been much studied, and the proportions are well ascertained. But the external form is an indication only of internal structure. The principles of improving it must, therefore, be founded on a knowledge of the structure and use of internal parts.

The lungs are of the first importance. It is on their size and soundness that the strength and health of animals principally depends. The power of converting food into nourishment, is in proportion to their size. An animal with large lungs is capable of converting a given quantity of food into more nourishment than one with smaller lungs; and therefore has a greater aptitude to fatten.

The chest, according to its external form and size, indicates the size of the lungs. The form of the chest should approach to the figure of a cone, having its apex situated between the shoulders, and its base towards the loins. Its capacity depends on its form more than on the extent of its circumference; for where the girth is equal in two animals, one may have much larger lungs than the other. A circle contains more than an ellipsis of equal circumference; and in proportion as the ellipsis deviates from the circle it contains less. A deep chest, therefore, is not capacious, unless it is proportionably broad.

The pelvis is the cavity formed by the junction of the haunch bones with the bone of the rump. It is essential that this cavity should be large in the female, that she may be enabled to bring forth her young with less difficulty. When this cavity is small, the life of the mother and her offspring is endangered. The size of the pelvis is chiefly indicated by the width of the hips, and the breadth of the waist, which is the space between the thighs. The breadth of the loins is always in proportion to that of the chest and pelvis.

The head should be small, by which the birth is facilitated. Its smallness affords other advantages, and generally indicates that the animal is of a good breed. Horns are useless to domestic animals, and they are often a cause of accidents. It is not difficult to breed animals without them. The breeders of horned cattle and horned sheep, sustain a loss more extensive than they may conceive; for it is not the horns alone, but also much bone in the skulls of such animals to support their horns, for which the butcher pays nothing; and besides this there is an additional quantity of ligament and muscle in the neck, which is of small value. The skull of a ram with its horns, weighed five times more than a skull which was hornless. Both these skulls were taken from sheep of the same age, each being four years old. The great difference in weight depended chiefly on the horns, for the lower jaws were nearly equal; one weighing seven ounces, and the other six ounces and three quarters; which proves that the natural size of the head was the same in both, independent of the horns and thickness of bone which supports them. In horned animals the skull is extremely thick. In a hornless animal it is much thinner, especially in that part where the horns usually grow. To those who have reflected on the subject, it may appear of little consequence whether sheep and cattle have horns; but on a moderate calculation it will be found, that the loss in farming stock, and also in the diminution of animal food, is very considerable, from the production of horns and their appendages. A mode of breeding which would prevent the production of these, would afford a considerable profit in an increase of meat, wool, and other valuable parts.

The length of the neck should be proportioned to the height of the animal, that it may collect its food with ease.

The muscles, and the tendons which are their appendages, should be large; by which an animal is enabled to travel with greater facility.

The bones, when large, are commonly considered an indication of strength; but strength does not depend on the size of the bones, but on that of the muscles. Many animals with large bones are weak, their muscles being small. Animals that have been imperfectly nourished during growth, have their bones disproportionately large. If such deficiency of nourishment originated from a constitutional defect, which is the most frequent cause, they remain weak during life. Large bones, therefore, generally indicate an imperfection in the organs of nutrition.

To obtain the most improved form, the two modes of breeding described as the in and in and crossing modes, have been practised. The first mode may be the better practice, when a particular variety approaches perfection in form; especially for those who may not be acquainted with the principles on which improvement depends. When the male is much larger than the female, the offspring is generally of an imperfect form. If the female be proportionately larger than the male, the offspring is of an improved form. For instance, if a well formed large ram be put to ewes proportionately smaller, the lambs will not be so well shaped as their parents; but if a small ram be put to large ewes, the lambs will be of an improved form. The proper method of improving the form of animals, consists in selecting a well formed female, proportionately larger than the male. The improvement depends on this principle, that the power of the female to supply her offspring with nourishment, is in proportion to her size, and to the power of nourishing herself from the excellence of her constitution. The size of the fœtus is generally in proportion to that of the male parent; and therefore, when the female parent is disproportionately small, the quantity of nourishment is deficient, and her offspring has all the disproportions of a starveling. But when the female, from her size and good constitution, is more than adequate to the nourishment of a fœtus of a smaller male than herself, the growth must be proportionately greater. The larger female has also a larger quantity of milk, and her offspring is more abundantly supplied with nourishment after birth.

Abundant nourishment is necessary to produce the most perfect formed animal, from the earliest period of its existence until its growth is complete. As already observed, the power to prepare the greatest quantity of nourishment from a given quantity of food, depends principally on the magnitude of the lungs, to which the organs of digestion are subservient. To obtain animals with large lungs, crossing is the most expeditious method; because well formed females may be selected from a variety of large size, to be put to a well formed male of a variety that is rather smaller. By such a mode of crossing, the lungs and heart become proportionately larger, in consequence of a peculiarity in the circulation of the fœtus, which causes a larger proportion of the blood, under such circumstances, to be distributed to the lungs than to the other parts of the body; and as the shape and size of the chest depend upon that of the lungs, hence arises that remarkably large chest, which is produced by crossing with females that are larger than the males. The practice, according to this principle of improvement, however, ought to be limited; for it may be carried to such an extent, that the bulk of the body might be so dispropor-

tioned to the size of the limbs, as to prevent the animal from moving without facility. In animals, where activity is required, this practice should not be extended so far as in those which are intended for the food of man.

(Concluded in our next.)

Internal Improvement.

From the Raleigh Register.

CARLTON—NO III.

The man who owns and cultivates a farm in the neighbourhood of a populous city enjoys more favorable opportunities for supporting his family and enlarging his property, than one who lives at a distance from a numerous and busy population, or far back in the interior of a country. It is because the production of his farm and his garden, have a fair and prompt market, with no delay of payment. This acts as a stimulous to his exertions. He is encouraged to fertilize his grounds, to practice the best modes of cultivation, to be economical of his time, and not to be sparing of his toil.—His trees are well selected, his orchards flourish, his meadows are luxuriant, and he is no less particular in the quality of his grains, roots and vegetables. He is so habitually in good spirits from knowing no necessity or debt, by unembarrassed command of his affairs, and by a regular growth of his prospects for himself and his children, that his labours instead of being oppressive are prosecuted with renewed interest, while he looks foward to their speedy and certain reward. It is no wonder then that such portions of our country as are in the vicinity of a dense and active population should be remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants. The distant farmer shows his sense of this, and of his own disadvantages, while in cutting down the timber that incumbers his lands, which is to be burned in heaps as being only in his way, he remarks that were these masses of wood in certain situations, instead of causing him so much useless labor they would speedily augment his fortune.—What is here said of the farmer or planter, is no less applicable to all sorts of business. Mines of iron, coal, or lead, could they all be situated and worked near to seaport towns or large cities, or even very populous parts of the country, are more valuable than when remote from the prompt opportunities of sale.—The advantages of all sorts of manufactories are estimable by the same considerations.—Let us then suppose a farm, a workshop, or a mine, with all its means of being wrought, situated two hundred miles from the sea, to be taken up, and put down again a few miles from a commercial city. The lands which before such a change, sold for three, dollars would now sell for fifteen, perhaps thirty or fifty dollars per acre. The reason obviously is, that in its new situation, it has all the opportunities of a quick, convenient, and ready money market. It would be a matter of small consideration, that the land at present was in an inferior state of cultivation. There is no danger that it would not soon become rich in these new circumstances. It would every year grow more fertile under the increased alacrity, ingenuity and management of the owner. If it were not subject by some peculiar properties, to invincible sterility, he would think but little of its former unproductive condition. All this is evidently equally true of the mine or the workshop.

Such a case can only be imagined, and it is for the sake of illustration alone that it has been supposed.—But to prepare the way definitely for the use of this example, let me repeat. What is it that causes the difference between the value of the farm and all its productions, in the one situation and in the other? It is in their distance from market. All that we have supposed is the annihilation of distance. If the necessity of so long a transportation did not exist, the farm that is two hundred miles from the sea-port town, would be at once as valuable in every respect, as if it were within one mile of it. With us in North Carolina, the one would be more highly prized than the other, because it would unite the same opportunities of market, and the same profit on every thing sold, with the circumstance of living in a healthy country. Is there no way of annihilating distance, not in reality, but in all that the farmer would ask, I mean its effects upon his opportunities? Are there no means of reducing these great distances to almost nothing, with respect to the disadvantage to which they subject him? The answer plainly is, that it can be done by a Canal or a Railroad. It may at first seem strange and extravagant to speak of annihilating distance between two places. It is important, however, that we should become familiar with those modes, which facilites in travelling and conveyance propose for doing this. You are in New-Haven, and you have business which calls you to the city of New-York, which is 85 miles distant. You go to the steam-boat in the evening at 6 o'clock, and step into it. When bed-time comes, you lie down and sleep on as good a bed as you want, and the next morning you awake at four o'clock with the intelligence that all you have to do is to step out of the boat into the city, attend to your business and then return home again by the same means. What great difference, it may be asked, is there, so far as yourself alone are concerned, between taking up your house in N. Haven, and setting it down at the city of New-York, and then returning it again to its proper place? Is there any thing virtually incorrect in saying that the distance between your own house and New-York has been removed as to the practical purposes of the business? A person may now travel by steam boat and stage from Norfolk to Philadelphia in thirty-six hours, though the distance between these places is 210 miles. By such methods of travelling as were once practised, at the rate of forty or thirty five miles a day, he must have required five or six days to accomplish it. When we say that by the improved methods of travelling, the distance of one hundred and seventy miles at the one rate, or one hundred and seventy-five at the other, has been annihilated, there is no longer that objectionable appearance of mystery or magic which might at first have occurred to our imagination.

Let it not be thought that the expense of such travelling has been studiously kept out of view. The exposition which has been made is for the purpose of distinctly showing what is meant, when by certain modes of conveyance, distance is said to be annihilated. The passage from New Haven to New York must cost three dollars for the distance of eighty-five miles; and that between Norfolk and Philadelphia must cost twelve, every thing in the latter instance being found to the traveller, through the distance of two hundred and ten miles. But where men go such distances on business, it is really so great a privilege to effect their objects on these terms, and in most cases they gain so much by it in the end, that the expense is more than compensated by the advantages. When they travel for pleasure, we shall scarcely deny that their remuneration is greatly enhanced, or at least that it is a matter which ought to have no influence on the subject.

A merchant in Norfolk, for we do well to illustrate by fact, reads in the newspaper that three days afterwards there is to be sold at auction in Philadelphia, a large quantity of goods or property in which he feels himself interested. In the last thirty-six hours before the time of sale he passes to the city, defrays all the expenses of his passage with twelve dollars, makes his purchases, and possibly profits by them to the amount of some hundreds or even thousands. The cost of travelling it is presumed, would no longer be named, and the distance between Philadelphia and his own residence, he will consent to say has been reduced to little or nothing, by the facilities of the passage.

Travelling recently on the New-York Canal, from Albany to Lake Erie, a distance of three hundred and sixty-three miles, I fell into conversation with a man by the name of Hooper, passing westward in the same packet boat.* He was one of your plain, substantial, sensible men, a good farmer, wholly of a practical character, on the soundness of whose opinions, and the correctness of whose statements, it was easy to see that reliance was to be placed. Said he, I live some distance up the country along this Canal, and have been down to Schenectady to market. I took down five hundred and twenty six barrels of flour in a boat which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars. It was done by two men and two horses, and the whole trip will be completed in eight days. Had I done this by our old method, with waggons and horses along our turnpike roads, the same thing would have required 50 waggons, and 100 horses for 16 days.†

It might be left for any one to estimate the comparative cost of transportation upon a barrel of flour, by the two methods. But let us stop to consider intelligently the particulars of this example, for as a fact it is of no small importance in determining the merits of Canals or Railways, and common roads. Let us admit for the sake of comparison that one boat, is as expensive in the building and maintenance as three waggons, and this will be a liberal allowance to the disadvantage of the boats, and in favor of land carriage. It will then be true, from the preceding statement, that one horse by means of the Canal performs the work of fifty horses upon a road, one man the work of twenty-five, and one waggon very nearly as much as seventeen waggons.—Nor is this the full account of the matter, for the man, horse, and waggon so that in one day, which the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons do in two days. Now if we suppose the day's work of the man to be one dollar, and that of the horse half a dollar, and the waggon to be worth fifty cents a day, the value of the work done by the three united, is two dollars a day, and the value of the work done by the twenty-five men, fifty horses, and seventeen waggons in one day will be fifty-eight dollars and a half, or one hundred and seventeen dollars in two days. It plainly follows then, that when the cost of conevance by land carriage amounts to one hundred and seventeen dollars, it is no more than three dollars by a Canal, or if the expense by waggons and horses upon a Turnpike Road, be eighty-seven dollars and a half, it is one dollar by the Canal or Railway. The liberty here taken in speaking of the Canal and the Railway as alike in their efficiency for transportation, I would remind the reader, is founded upon the present reigning opinion of Engineers, and upon such evidence as has been given in the preceding number.

Were a Railway constructed from the mountains to Beaufort on the sea-coast, produce could be transported from one end of it to the other, through a distance of two hundred and forty miles, in two days. This must be evident as soon as we reflect, that regular Line Carriages, with proper change of horses travelling night and day, need go at no greater rate than five miles an hour to accomplish it. It is unquestionably in our power to complete such a Railroad without the least inconvenience to the people, in five years. Shall we then delay a moment seriously to commence a plan which, if accomplished, must be of inestimable value to the State. It is for the people to say whether they will employ as soon as possible such an Engineer, as shall in a few months give us an enlightened, correct, and conclusive estimate of the manner, the means and the expense.

CARLTON.

* It is hoped the reader will excuse the egotism sometimes resorted to. It is thought important to build our opinions and views upon the foundation of facts; and the writer wishes to be held personally responsible for the truth of the circumstances here presented. The case cannot be mis-stated, for it was noted down on paper at the time, with repetition.

† The waggons here spoken of, were two horse waggons, such as are commonly used in that and other parts of the northern country; but one of them carries at least ten barrels of flour. This they can do on their improved roads.

Gen. Jackson & Com. Decatur.

A Writer in a Philadelphia paper gives the following as a correct report of the so much talked of interview which took place at the door of the Senate Chamber between these two distinguished individuals:

Allusion has been frequently made in the public prints, to an interesting interview which occurred between these gentlemen, some years ago, near the door of the U. S. Senate Chamber. As I have derived the particulars from an authentic source, I shall take the liberty of submitting them to the consideration of the public.

The extraordinary measures of Gen. Jackson during the continuance of the Seminole war, not only elicited deep and loud complaint from the public, but attracted the notice of Congress. The subject was brought before the House of Representatives by Mr. Clay, the present distinguished Secretary of State. He animadverted on the General's di-regard of orders, as well as of legal and constitutional restraint, with a degree of boldness and eloquence which even surpassed all his previous efforts.

The General's conduct was also made a subject of inquiry in the Senate. In this investigation Mr. Leacock and Roberts, of this state, and Mr. Eppes of Virginia took an active part. The General complained with much bitterness of the course pursued by all these gentlemen, and threatened to cut off their ears. He selected, however, Mr. Eppes, the son in law of the patriot Jefferson, as the particular object of his vengeance and swore, that he would chastise him in the midst of the body in which his injurious remarks had been made. The report reached the ears of the gallant Decatur. He considered it, however, as one of those idle declarations which men of intemperate passions not unfrequently make without any intention of putting it into execution.

The last day of the session, the Senate have an evening sitting for the purpose of receiving messages from the President. On this occasion the Commodore conducted Mrs Decatur to the brick capitol, to witness the ceremony of the adjournment of the Senate. As they passed through a small anti-room to the door of the Senate Chamber, about nine o'clock at night, they saw with surprise General Jackson, with two aids-de camp walking backwards & forwards appearing under the influence of great excitement. So soon as he conducted Mrs. Decatur to a seat in the lobby he returned and asked one of the aids whether or not it was true, that General Jackson intened to attack Mr. Eppes in the Senate Chamber. The reply was, such is the General's intention, and such is the object of his visit to the capitol at his hour. He added further that it was altogether impossible for any one to alter his determination.

Decatur then turned to General Jackson, and observed, with that grave and firm tone for which he was so remarkable, "I have just "learned, sir, with deep regret, "that the object of your visit to the "capitol, at this late hour, is to chas- "tise Mr. Eppes in the Senate Cham- "ber."

The General replied with a voice faultering with passion, "yes, sir, the "d—mn'd rascal has injured my re- "putation, and I will be revenged of "him this evening—I will cane him "in the Senate Chamber—I will "teach the scoundrel to impeach *my* "conduct, or call in question the "propriety of *my* measures."

"Then" replied the gallent Commodore, "you are an undone man— "your fame will be shipwrecked, & "the nation disgraced. For God's "sake be diverted from your purpose, "the persons of our Senators are sa- "cred, when engaged in their delib- "erations, and it is *our* duty to pro- "tect, and not to assail them."

Whilst Decatur was thus earnestly tendering his advice, Jackson hastily interrupted him with the following remark: "I have made it a rule "in life sir, to be revenged of all in- "sults, and I am not now to be di- "verted from my purpose. By the "eternal G—, I will enter the sen- "ate chamber and flog the d——d "rascal."

Decatur slapped his hands together in his own peculiar manner, and fiercely ob-erved "you shall not en- "ter that door, sir, *unless it be over my* "*dead body*."

Jackson stepped back; his lips compressed, and his face pallid with anger; he eyed in silence the gallant spirit opposed to him for the space of half a minute. He remarked, "Decatur, I regard you as a "friend, and respect you as a gal- "lant officer, but you must not I "charge you, interfere in my de- "signs."

The commodore replied, "I re- "ciprocate your obliging expressions, "but my friendship for you, or my "admiration of your gallant exploits, "cannot be compared with the esti- "mation in which I hold my country; "she shall never be disgraced while "it is in my power to prevent it."

Witnessing the inflexible determination of Decatur, the General lowered his tone of violence, and intreated in his turn, that there should be no interference with his purposes. "General Jackson," said Decatur, "I respect the feelings of a soldier, "but the course which you have "taken in this affair, cannot receive "the sanction of any one, whose "judgment is free from the influence "of passion. I must, therefore, a- "gain entreat of you, to abandon "your present rash and inconsider- "ate intentions."

Jackson gave Decatur a familiar slap on the shoulder, and ob-erved "you are a gallant soldier, I will "take your advice. I know you "would not advise me to any course "which is incompatible with the "honor of a soldier."

The truth of the above anecdote can be sustained by the most positive and unimpeachable testimony. The gallant, the patriotic, the high minded Decatur himself, has detailed the circumstances to several highly respectable gentlemen in this state. The detail was made at a time when no one in his senses ever supposed General Jackson would be brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency. The anecdote was related with no other view than to illustrate his violent, and headlong character.

Robbery of the Bank.

We extract the following Advertisement from the Petersburg Intelligencer of Tuesday morning. We have no further particulars to add for the present; but, we cannot forbear to express our deep detestation of the act which has been committed. The *hue and cry* of the country being thus raised, it seems difficult for the accused to escape, unless he should get off in some foreign vessel. "[illegible] years of age!"—"hair very grey" "What train of circumstances could have induced a man, like this, to betray his trust and ruin his reputation, by so mad an act?

[Richmond Compiler.

500 DOLLARS REWARD.

NATHANIEL SNELSON, the teller of the Office of Discount and Deposite of the Bank of Virginia in Petersburg, has stolen from the said office about *Forty Thousand Dollars*, chiefly in notes of one hundred dollars each, the property of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Virginia—and he absconded early on Sunday morning, having as is believed, a very large portion of that sum with him. It is understood that he got into one of the steam boats below City Point on the same morning. I am authorized by the Board of Directors of the said Office, to offer the above reward and all reasonable expenses, for his apprehension and safe delivery to the Jailor of this town.

Snelson is about fifty years of age; about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; his hair very grey; his face red and full, with clear blue eyes.—He hesitates, and generally appears embarrassed when speaking.

G. W. STAINBACK, Cashier.
October 23.

Abridgement of Scott's Napoleon.—Many of the numerous readers of Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon, who have been attracted to its perusal by the great fame of the author, have complained and with much reason, of its voluminousness. Some persons of less diligence or less leisure than might, perhaps, be desirable, have, after getting through the first volume, abandoned the reading of a work which devotes to the biography of an individual as much space as is usually given to the history of a kingdom. In order to remove this objection, and to bring the strictly narrative parts of the work, and those personally relating to Napoleon into such a compass, that they may be conveniently read by persons of ordinary leisure an abridgement of the work has been executed which is just published by Collins and Hannay of this city. The maker of the abridgement observes in an advertisement to the work, that *his aim* has been to render it what its author expressly says he originally designed it to be, but what we must take the liberty of saying he did not make it, "a *brief* and *popular abstract* of the most wonderful character, and the most extraordinary events of the last twenty years."

The abridgement of the work could not have been an easy task, and we have not yet had leisure to examine with what success its author has accomplished it. His method however, as described in the advertisement to the publication, appears to be very judicious. He has omitted in the first place, the preliminary view of the French revolution, an event in which Bonaparte had but little share, and the account of which, in the pages of Scott, is marked by some unfavorable statement against Lafayette. In the second place, he has included certain irrevelent political disquisitions and narratives of events of a collateral nature, and not immediately connected with the life of Napoleon. In the third place, [illegible] and sometimes four chapters have been united into one, and their headings abbreviated.

The editor observes that he has been studious to retain all the facts which have an immediate connection with the career of Napoleon, and these are given in the very language of the author of Waverly. The work is comprised in an octavo volume of 381 closely printed pages, accompanied with an engraving.

[*N. York Ev. Post.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Mr. Editor—With a very large number of citizens I paid my respects to the President last evening at Mr. Barnum's. He received us with a cordiality worthy the [illegible] Magistrate of a Free Republic. Among those introduced there was [illegible] whose address was a [illegible] Mr. Adams' reply was [illegible] propriate. He observed [illegible] sident, though I [illegible] tion, I am [illegible] health."

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.

For the last week or ten days our city has been enlivened by the presence of a considerable body of Mail Contractors, from the West and the South, principally for the purpose of putting in their offers and ascertaining the result. We presume the number here at present is not much less than two hundred. They are a body of highly respectable men; good citizens, subtantial yeomen, independent, intelligent and useful members of society. On Thursday, we understand the principal part of them went to pay their respects to the President; and on the same evening they visited the Postmaster General, by invitation.

The Post Office Department has grown to great importance within the last few years; and it must continue to increase with the growth of the country. Under the management of the present able and vigilant head, its receipts and disbursments have been systematized with such a prudent regard to public economy, that it has now become a considerable source of revenue.—We anticipate, at the commencement of the session of Congress, in the report of the Postmaster General, such a developement of the means of the Department, and of the extent of the facilities which it affords to internal communication, as will be at the same time most gratifying and surprising.

[*Nat. Jour.*

—:-: :-:-:-: :—

From the Genius of Universal Emancipation.

Removal of Slaves to Hayti.

Many enquires have been made, of late, from various parts of the United States, relative to the arrangements made in the republic of Hayti, for the removal thither of such slaves as may be emancipated on that condition. To these interrogations I promptly reply, that I am authorized to transport to that island all such as will be delivered to me for that purpose, *without any expense to the people of this country, except that of their removal from the place of their residence to the place of embarkation.* They will be well provided for on their arrival in Hayti, and until they can raise their own provisions and supply their own wants in general. They will not be left to shift for themselves in a strange land, without means or counsel or protection; but they will, there, be placed in far better situations than a great portion of those adults who are emancipated in the southern States and sent (in their ignorant condition) to the north.

Letters, on this subject, (post paid) will be attended to.

ED. G. U. EMANCIPATION.

MINUTES

Taken at the several Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1827. New-York published by M. Bangs and J. Emory; octavo, pp. 72—Price 18 3 4 cents.

This work, which has just issued from the Conference office, contains a full and complete view of the present prosperous state of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It embraces the names of the Bishops, Elders, Deacons, and candidates for orders; designating those who have been received on trial, during the year; those who remain on trial; who are admitted into full connection, who are the Deacons; who have been elected and ordained Elders; who have located; who are the supernumerary preachers; who are the superannuated or worn out preachers; who have been expelled, who have withdrawn from the connection; and who have died, with short obituary notices. It gives the names of all the districts, circuits & stations, together with the number of members in each, and the appointments of the several preachers; with an alphabetical list of the preachers' names, showing to what circuits, stations and conferences they severally belong. It shows that there are seventeen annual conferences, divided into eighty-five districts, embracing eight hundred and fifty-nine circuits and stations—that there are fifteen hundred and seventy-six travelling preachers; one hundred and eleven of whom are superannuated; and that there are three hundred and eighty-one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-seven church members; being a nett increase, since the last year, of twenty-one thousand, one hundred and ninety-seven!

Elizabeth-City:

Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1827.

The Fall Term of the Superior Court of Law and Equity for Pasquotank County, was held in this town last week, Judge MARTIN presiding.

On Thursday came on the trial of *Thomas Spratt*, for the murder in this town three years ago, of Bagley Low.—It appeared on the trial that Spratt while pursuing his lawful business was urged into a fight with the deceased who was assisted by his brother Barney Low, and during the contest Spratt gave Bagley Low a kick, of which he died in a few minutes. The jury brought in a verdict of acquittal.

On Friday came on the trial of negro *Miles*, the property of Mr. David Nichols charged with the murder of negro Alfred, belonging to Mr. Saml. Procter.—The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter and the prisoner was sentenced to receive forty lashes on his bare back. The Judge stated that the punishment would have been much more severe, had he not been assured that the owner of the negro would send him out of the State.

Both of the above cases were ably managed on the part of the State by Samuel T. Sawyer, Esq and by Gen. James Iredell for the prisoners.

The business of the Court occupied the whole week, and a great many causes of minor importance were disposed of. We conceive it proper here to state, in justice to Judge Martin, that the industry and ability with which he discharged his highly important and arduous duties, the order, regularity and despatch of business gave general satisfaction.

In the Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery which was drawn on Wednesday last, the following numbers were drawn from the wheel, viz:—

12 46 41 44 3 51 42 8.

FOR THE STAR.

MR EDITOR—

In the history of the Shandean family, Mr. Sterne informs us that Mr. Shandy, a man of great genius, philosophised himself into the notion that every man was indebted to the name given to him in his infancy for the good or bad fortune that he subsequently experienced through life. That is to say, that the arbitrary sign of a substance possesses the attributes of the substance. For example, the sound produced by the articulation of the letters h e a d, has muscle, nerve, brain. (altho' *brain* is not essential to the continuance of life because every day's experience proves that many living heads have little or none) blood, bones, os occipitis, os frontis—os sacrum. Upon the strength of this doctrine I presume the writers of newspaper paragraphs baptize themselves with the names of sages, soldiers, orators, &c of antiquity.

To a communication in the Star of the 17th inst. the writer signs the name "Aristides." By this adoption he modestly but concisely assumes to himself *genius, talent* and *justice*—this I presume is what they mean at Nunneries by "taking the veil." Welcome son of Lysimachus.—I hope the readers of that paragraph will content themselves with merely looking at the signature; and that they will in a christian-like manner believe the writer possessed of the qualities he assumes by its adoption. This request I think necessary for two reasons; first, that the reader may continue happy in his good-natured credulity, and secondly, that the writer may enjoy the ideal felicity that he has laid the public under an optical illusion in which he flatters, himself they behold him waving a gorgeous banner inscribed with his newly acquired qualifications, when in truth he can claim merit for nothing but the possession of a *bare pole*.

Of *genius* and *talent*, the precision, harmony and energy of that composition are powerful manifestations. Of the 3d attribute *justice*, a local, pitiful, personal opposition to an individual attempted by the writer, (the only distinguishable patch in this ragged and darned veil) is a proof against which nothing within the memory of man runneth to the contrary.

But perhaps "Aristides" is only junior counsel in the prosecution, and the "communication" his opening speech. The learning of Bacon and Coke and the thunder of Demosthenes are kept in reserve.

It is complained that the choice of Governor rests with the Legislature: well call a convention of the people and let that and all the other grievances complained of as connected with it be redressed. But at last though not least in the mind of the writer, "It is reported that General James Iredell of Edenton will be a candidate for that office." I think I may venture to assert that for every office in the Union, from a constable to a president, there are many more candidates in mere thought than in expression; but they have prudence enough to await the proper time and place for annunciation, and in the event of unfavorable circumstances abandon their anticipations, at the same time exercising the privilege (an unmannerly one to be sure) of keeping their own secrets. Whether Gen. Iredell is one of these ideal candidates I have not the slightest knowledge of. And then "It is desirable if Gen Iredell is a candidate, that his friends should state the political and public character of General Iredell, and the claims he has on the people for his election to that office."—These are the only sentences of this Attic composition I dare presume to quote; even they should remain unheeded, but that they are the *very heart* of the writer, and I have torn it out for public exhibition and public odium. This *Greek* living in Edenton district, affects ignorance of Gen. Iredell's character, and words his inquiry so as to bear a negative signification. I have sometimes observed that even fools frequently exercise a degree of ingenuity in effecting their purpose, but the object of the ingenuity used here is somewhat unworthy the character of Aristides the *just*, yet perfectly consistent with the reptile that shoots his forked tongue from under that great man's cloak. It appears that our patriotic writer finds it extremely difficult to make out his bill of indictment against the General, let me assist him.—Shenstone says that "In a stranger, a man sooner finds out his own foibles than any others." Let friend Aristides examine Gen. Iredell's political and public character for foibles and deficiencies kindred to his own, if he find them let them be charged and proved, and upon the proof I will pledge this hand he shall never be Governor no not even of the Island of Barataria. In testimony whereof I hereunto subscribe the queer letter

Q.

EDENTON, (N. C.) Oct 23

SMALL POX.—We think it a duty we owe to the community at large, to make it known, that our town is at this time visited by that afflictive disease, the *Small Pox*. It will be seen below that a meeting of the citizens of the town has already taken place, and as may be thought, efficient means been used to prevent its spreading. Not being so sanguine however, as some others, we do not for a moment think otherwise, than that the disease will spread throughout the town, unless a general resort is made to the Vaccine matter, which we think a preventive, provided it is properly used; and by pursuing the course laid out by and eminent physician of the place, (which came too late for this weeks' paper) but which will be found in our next, we think there is little doubt but its progress may be arrested. It will be proper to state, that as yet, the disease is confined to one house (Mrs. Satterfield's) where it first originated.—[*Gaz.*

The same paper of yesterday morning says, "Five new cases of Small Pox, have occurred since we published our last, one of which being in a different part of the town from where it first originated. This case however was immediately removed to the infected premises."

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
24th October, 1827.

A Board for the examination of Midshipmen whose Warrants bear date prior to the 1st January 1819, has been ordered to assemble at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. on Wednesday the 7th November next.—Commodore CHAUNCEY will be President.

After that examination is closed, another will be ordered for certain Mid-shipmen whose dates of Warrant are subsequent to 1st January, 1819.

ARRIVAL OF THE PEACOCK.

The U. S. ship *Peacock* arrived at New-York, on Tuesday evening, from the Pacific, and last from Rio Janeiro, Bahia, and Pernambuco.

The Peacock has been absent 3 years and 7 months, during which period she has been actively employed on the coasts of Chili, Peru, Columbia and Mexico, having visited most of the ports frequented by our enterprizing merchantmen between Valparaiso and Chili, California, Mexico, the Sandwich, Society and Marquesas Islands, which have been the principal rendezvous of the South Sea whalemen, and N. W. traders.

A letter in the Norfolk Beacon states, that *Newbold*, alias *Sutton*, alias *Jones*, who was lately sentenced to the Penitentiary in this State for a term of 15 years, was 3 years confined in the States' prison in New-Jersey, from 1805 to 1808; and 16 years in the same prison from 1809 to 1825.—Should he serve his regular term in our Penitentiary, he will have numbered 63 years; 34 of which he will have passed within the walls of a prison, in the expiation of crime!

An *additional* import duty of one per cent. on all articles entered at the port of Havana, in foreign vessels, has recently gone into operation in that city. It is to continue in force for five years. The object assigned for this increase in the duties, is to raise the amount of certain bills drawn by the Colonial Government, which had been protested at Cadiz.

The body of Morgan.—It is stated from the West, that the body of a man, supposed to be that of William Morgan; has been found in lake Ontario, at the mouth of Oak Orchard Creek, in the County of Orleans. A Coroner's inquest has been held, and the wife of the deceased was sent for to see if she could identify the supposed remains as those of her late husband. The body having been in the water upwards of thirteen months, it would necessarily be a pretty difficult matter to ascertain the personal identity with precision. We are told, however, that the clothes were supposed to be the same that Morgan had on when taken away. His wife, moreover, said she would know the body in consquence of a fractured arm, which had never been properly set. She also stated that he had double teeth all round, one of which had been extracted, and another broken in the attempt to draw it. These peculiar marks, it is said were all found on the examination of the body; and the physician, moreover, who drew one tooth and broke the other, on being called to view the body, declared it to be no other than that of Morgan. There are persons, however, who entertain strong doubts whether the body found is actually that of Morgan—especially as it was found so far from the spot where common fame has fixed the last act of the bloody tragedy. The general impression has been that Morgan was drowned in the neighborhood of Fort Niagara. *Our* opinion has been that he was drowned *above* the falls, "25 or 30 miles from Fort Niagara, on the British side." And the place where the body under consideration was discovered, is about forty miles this side of the mouth of the Niagara river.

Since writing the foregoing we have seen several letters from Rochester which state briefly that "Morgan's body has been found."—And a gentleman has called upon us who arrived from the West last evening. He states that the body found was interred on the 12th instant, before suspicions were excited that it might be that of Morgan. It was afterwards disinterred, Mrs. Morgan and others sent for as stated above. The committee from Rochester, accompanied by Dr. Strong of that place went out to the examination. Mrs. Morgan had preserved the teeth, and brought them along.—Dr. S. who had extracted them, pronounced them to be the same. But the clothes were not the same which Morgan had on when taken away.

[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Morgan's Murderers!—The Advocate printed at Albion, Orleans Co. (N. Y.) of Wednesday, Oct. 17, contains the following paragraph:

Postcript.—We stop the press to announce that Captain S. S. Durfee, of one of the canal boats, who left Buffalo yesterday, brought information, which was confirmed by two of his hands who attended the examination, that a man by the name of Hill, of Buffalo, has confessed that he was one of the five persons who murdered Morgan—that they rowed out in a skiff into the Niagara river, and threw him overboard. The story of Morgan's body being found, it is supposed drew from him this confession. We think this report may be relied on. Hill is now in Buffalo jail, and has promised to give the names of his accomplices.

The Lycoming Gazette states, that at a late squirrel hunting in the neighborhood at that place, nine persons killed, in one day, 608 squirrels. Two hundred and eight were killed by two persons—John Long and John Murphy. The former with one hundred balls, shot ninety-four squirrels.

ITEMS.

Life of Columbus.—We learn from the Boston Daily Advertiser, that Mr. Irving, who is still at Madrid, has finished the first part of his life of Columbus, and has sent it off to London and Philadelphia for publication. From the fitness of the author for this undertaking, and his opportunities for executing it, it cannot be doubted that the work will be one of sterling value.

Liberal Donation.—Arthur Tappan, Esq of New York, has recently made to the "American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions," the munificent donation of twenty five thousand dollars, to be paid in five yearly instalments, and to be appropriated to the philanthropic uses of that very extensive an valuable missionary institution.

In Uniontown, Pa. ten thousand dollars were subscribed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock in a single day.

General Jackson has written a letter to one of his political friends in New Orleans, stating that "he must inevitably triumph over the *corrupt Coalition at Washington*, and that all the deadly missiles which they have hurled at him, will fall harmless at his feet.—[*Nat. Journal.*

Fulton.—We regret to perceive by the report of a late trial at N. York, that the heirs of Fulton are likely to be deprived of their last penny, for the fulfilment of a state contract relative to some Ohio lands. The jury returned a verdict of $22,095 against the heirs.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

30th, Schr. Four Brothers, Dunton, from Baltimore, with flour.

CLEARED.

27th, Schr. Frances D Williams, King, for Martinique, with staves by H. N. Williams.

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, Oct 31.

Bacon—10 a 12 1-2 per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 75.
Do. Apple—37 1-2 a 40 cents.
Rum—West-India, 90 a 100
Do. New-England, 45.
Gin—Country, 45 a 48.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 6 7.
Gunpowder—per keg $6 50 a 7.
Whiskey—36 cts.
Wheat—62 1-2.
Corn—per bushel 30 a 35 cents.
Flaxseed—80 a 90.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 37 1-2 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—10 a 12½.
Coffee—16 a 17 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $6 50 to 7.
Lard—10 cents per pound.
Meal—per bushel, 45 a 50.
Molasses—per gallon, 45 cts.
Pork—prime per bbl. $11 a 11½.
Pork—mess per lb. $15.
Sugar—per cwt. $11 a 12.
Salt—Liverpool, none.
Do. Turks-Isl. 75 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, $1.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

A. N. HAYDEN

HAVING re-commenced business at his usual stand in this place, takes this opportunity to inform his customers and others, that having on hand a general assortment of Iron, and a good supply of first quality Cast Steel, he is ready to furnish them with any kind of work in his line, viz:—Edge Tools of every description, which he will warrant inferior to none, Vessel and Mill work, Wheel Tires, &c. &c. at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms for cash or corn in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31. *Ed.*

COTTOM'S
Virginia and North Carolina
ALMANACKS
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
1828.

For sale by
Wm. S. Carter.
Elizabeth-City, Oct. 31.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

A Dirge.

"Earth, to earth, and dust to dust!"
Here the evil and the just,
Here the youthful and the old,
Here the fearful and the bold,
Here the matron and the maid
In one silent bed are laid:
Here the vassal and the king
Side by side lie withering;
Here the sword and sceptre rust—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Age on age shall roll along
O'er this pale and mighty throng:
Those that wept them, those that weep,
All shall with these sleepers sleep,
Brothers, sisters of the worm,
Song of peace or battle's roar:
Never shall break their slumbers more.
Death shall keep his sullen trust—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

But a day is coming fast,
Earth, thy mightiest and thy last!
It shall come in fear and wonder,
Heralded by trump and thunder;
It shall come in strife and toil,
It shall come in blood and spoil,
It shall come in empire's groans,
Burning temples trampled thrones:
Then Ambition, rue thy lust!
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Then shall come the judgment sign;
In the east the KING shall shine:
Flashing from Heaven's golden gate,
Thousands, thousands round his state,
Spirits with the crown and plume;
Tremble then thou sullen tomb!
Heaven shall open on our sight,
Earth be turned to living light,
Kingdom of the ransomed just—
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

Then thy mount, Jerusalem,
Shall be gorgeous as a gem!
Then shall in the desert rise
Fanes of more than Paradise;
Earth by angel feet be trod,
One great garden of her God!
'Till are dried the martyr's tears
Through a thousand glorious years!'
Now in hopes of HIM we trust,
"Earth to earth and dust to dust!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Auburn Free Press.

LAFITTE,
OR THE
BARATARIAN CHIEF.
A TALE.
(CONTINUED)

I here interrupted Mr. Mornton with a short account of the Speedwell, the manner in which I was preserved from death, my residence on the Island, and my escape to Havana. After I had closed he proceeded:

'Though I endeavored to conceal the fatal event from Mary it was in vain; the account was copied in the City Gazette and was immediately noticed by her. This was the termination of Mary's hopes; the death blow to her happiness. The roses fled from her lips; society lost its charms; she refused to see company; and was evidently hastening to that place where the weary are at rest. Although I was much alarmed about her, I could not persuade her to believe she was in danger. She always met me with a smile, but it only served to render more visible to the watchful eye of parental anxiety, the hectic flush of her lily countenance,—Hoping that a change of objects, a sea voyage to New-York and the diversity of objects which we should meet with in that place, might have a beneficial effect in restoring her to health, I proposed her accompanying me to the northern metropolis. Accustomed to yield implicit obedience to my wishes, she made no objection to the proposal, although she assured me it would do her no good; and the result verified the prediction. She declined rapidly on our voyage home, was carried from the vessel to her chamber, which, she never again left. Annette watched over her with the tender anxiety of a sister, and alleviated the wearisome hours of sickness by every consolation in the power of friendship to bestow. Not a murmur escaped her:—'My dear father,' she would say, 'why weep for me? We shall again meet to be forever happy.' While life lasted, of earthly objects you was uppermost in her affections, and the last quivering accents of her tongue vibrated with your name!'

'Lovely martyr!' I exclaimed, when he ceased speaking, 'O, why could not I have flown to thee? Why could not my bosom have received the fatal arrow, that I might have accompanied thee to a brighter and better world? And, endeared Annette, heaven will bless thee for thy kindness to my departed Mary. May thy hopes never be blighted like those of that lovely victim; but may the smiles of heaven shower down blessings upon thee, and thy pathway of life be strewed with flowers.'

'Though I would not deny you the sacred luxury of grief,' said Mr. Mornton, 'I would intreat you not to indulge in it to excess. Tears will relieve your bursting heart, and reflection will give you fortitude to support your loss. You will retire to your chamber, for we shall never be weary of conversing and thinking of our Mary.'

'No: never!' I replied, wringing his hand, as he accompanied me to my chamber, and left me, as he concluded, to my repose. Vain attempt! my burning brain forbid the most distant approach of rest. I reflected on my loss until my imagination could bear it no longer. I became bewildered, and the last that I can recollect was my smiting my forehead and exclaiming—'O, Mary! would to heaven I had died with thee!'—

"In what manner I left Charleston is to me utterly unknown. It was on the fifth day after I landed at Charleston that I found myself within twenty miles of Savannah, in Georgia, nearly destitute of clothing and emaciated almost to a skeleton. The events through which I had passed appeared like a distressing dream from which I had but just awaked, and it was a considerable time before I recovered a full sense of the distressing reality of my destitute situation. I immediately proceeded to Savannah, where the kindness of a few individuals, among whom was the captain of a South American privateer, then fitting out at that port, relieved my necessities and by his persuasions I consented to engage in the service as second in command.—I was accordingly, by my request, introduced to the crew who were already enlisted, as a brother of the captain recently arrived from the north, and the name of Lafitte, which I then assumed, I have continued to bear. My fortunes were desperate; life was a burden; I had nothing to lose; the situation was one which well accorded with my feelings, and I did not hesitate to accept. Our commission was from the republican government of Buenos Ayres. For several years we were prosperous; I had amassed a considerable fortune, and entertained serious thoughts of returning to New-York, when one evening as we were on a cruise off St. Domingo, looking for some merchantmen which we knew were daily expected from Spain, we fell in with a British vessel of superior force, who ordered us, under pain of being fired into, to send our boat on board, and heave to till morning.—Capt. Lafitte refused; a short alteration ensued, and an action of the most desperate kind commenced.—The British vessel was carried by boarding after a great slaughter: Capt. Lafitte was killed early in the engagement—I was severely wounded by a sabre in the head, and the third in command; vindictive in disposition and exasperated by opposition, ordered no quarters to be given, and the conquered were exterminated. By this time the government under whose orders we were acting, had been put down by the royalists, who had effected a counter revolution; we were declared to be acting without orders from any government, and, refusing to surrender ourselves for trial, were outlawed and a reward offered for our heads. It became necessary to provide for ourselves. On the death of Capt. Lafitte I succeeded to the command, and we established ourselves on the north-west part of the gulf, and lived on our enemies. When the South Americans were again found in arms I espoused their cause, but a majority of my men declined acting in concert with their marine, or having our fate linked with theirs. Our numbers had increased so much that I added two vessels to our establishment; appointed Laborde to be second in command, took possession of this island where we have successfully maintained ourselves against any attempts against us. My correspondence with New-Orleans is direct, and I receive information almost weekly of the most important transactions going forward. When the present war broke out between the United States and Great-Britain, we declared ourselves on the side of the former, and have acted accordingly, and though we fight with the halter around our necks, being considered by the government as pirates, still unless we are driven to extremities, we shall be found faithful friends of the republic. Thus, sir, I have given you a short account of the manner in which I became chief of this establishment, and I can sincerely say that if our present disabilities could be removed, most cheerfully would we perform any duty which might be assigned us in aid of the government."

"My most persevering exertions shall be used in your favour," I replied, "and I have reason to believe with success—I am not entirely unknown to some of the officers of government at Washington, and a representation of your wishes would undoubtedly meet with immediate attention from the executive."

"For your friendly proposal I thank you," Lafitte replied; "it promises to restore me to that world which was once enlivened by the bewitching influence of Mary."

"Lafitte," said I, "I should have thought that the perils you have passed through; would have obliterated every trace of that victim of love from your memory."

"When this tide ceases to ebb and flow; when yonder Mississippi rolls its turbid waters to the frozen north; when the needle forgets to point to the pole; when this heart palpitates for the last time—then, and not till then, shall I cease to remember Mary. Forget her?—impossible!" and he drew from his bosom a small morocco case suspended by a ribbon, from which, wrapped in a paper, he took a beautiful miniature portrait of Mary.—He kissed it with enthusiasm. "This," said Lafitte, "that lovely girl gave me at our last sad parting, and with such a memento daily before me, could I forget Mary?—Well—well do I remember how the angelic Mary appeared at that moment; her long hair in curling tresses twining around her snowy neck, and slightly veiling her swelling bosom; pale, ah! deadly pale were those lips I had so often kissed in the fervour of unalloyed innocence and love." He again kissed the portrait, and was replaceing it, when I observed that the envelope contained a number of lines of poetry in the handwriting of Lafitte. I extended my hand for the paper. "You are welcome to read them," said Lafitte, smiling; "it has, I believe, been observed that every poet is a lover, and by a parity of reasoning, every lover ought to be a poet; to that title, however, I make no pretentions—'tis my first and my last attempt; they were written during our first cruise, and when my heart bled at every recollection of Mary! The evening was beautiful; the moon rode in silvery splendour thro' the clear blue heavens; not a breath disturbed the sleeping waters, and from the bosom of the waves, the stars which glittered in the skies were reflected in all their brightness. Mary occupied my thoughts; I remembered the evenings I had spent in her delightful society; I reflected on my loss until my ideas assumed this form; they were committed to paper, and have since served to enclose this precious relic of former happiness." They were as follows:—

"*Lines to the memory of Mary Mornton.*"

When death, dread monarch! hurls the relentless dart, [great,
And lays in dust the wise, the good, the
Deep streams of sorrow flow from every heart, [of fate.
And nations mourn beneath the stroke
When the dark tomb its jaws insatiate close, [twin'd with ours.
On those dear forms whose souls were
No stoic's self could blame the tear that flows. [ful hours.
Or chase the memory from those pain-
Then let the muse indulge in sighs and tears, [flown;
O'er love that's past and joys for ever
Oh! why so short our bliss?—it but appears—
Charms our fond hearts, and is for ever gone.

Frail are our joys as is yon op'ning flower, [skies.
That spreads its fragrant bosom to the
Pluck'd by the intruder's hand, in one short hour, [dies.
Its bloom is wither'd, and its fragrance

Swift pass the hours when friendship spreads her charm, [ed roll;
In dreams of bliss the months unheed-
Nor dream we aught can tear from our fond arms, [the soul.
Those dear delights that twine around

Oh! happy moments! still I think I view
That tender bosom; and that mild blue eye, [flew,
Melting in love; then blame the joys that
With winged haste to pass away & die.

Yes: they are dead! yet memory lives to fling [heart;
Her snowy fingers o'er the engraven
And trace those lines of love, which read, will bring [we never part.
Remembrance of those joys from which

Then all farewell!—or bliss, or weal, or wo;
All are forgotton—buried from this hour;
The muse resigns her harp, to tears that flow [pleasing power."
O'er love's sweet memory, and her

As I finished reading, my eyes met Lafitte's and I saw a tear trembling in his eye, which was hastily wiped away. "Who comes here?" said Lafitte, lifting his glass to his eye, and mine took the same direction.—A sloop of war had just hove in sight, and the British flag was flying at the mast head. Lafitte replaced the portrait in his bosom, and hastened to give orders for clearing his vessels for action; this was speedily done, and all hands were at quarters. In the mean time the sloop had anchored, and a boat fully manned, with the white flag flying, was approaching the shore. The bearer of the flag presented Lafitte with a letter, to which he respectfully requested an answer. Lafitte ordered some refreshments for the boat's crew, as he requested me to accompany him to the hut we had just left, and which he always occupied when on shore. He seated himself at the table and breaking the seal, read as follows:—

"*To Capt. Lafitte, commander in chief of the revolutionary Flotilla, in the gulf of Mexico:*

Sir,—His Britanic Majesty's forces will soon visit the south-western part of the United States with an overwhelming force; and I, as commander of his majesty's navy on the American station, am authorised to offer you any office in my power to bestow, together with any sum of money you may demand, if you will consent to become chief conductor to the Flotilla, which will be employed on this service, and which your intimate acquaintance with these shores enables you to do with so much honor to yourself, and advantage to his majesty's service. On your answer will depend whether we are to consider and treat you as a friend or an enemy.

With sentiments of the greatest respect, I remain your servant,
A. COCHRANE, Admiral, &c. &c.
At sea, Sept. 1814."

Lafitte took his pen, and, without saying a word, endorsed on the margin of the letter, "No terms with tyrants!" enclosed it in an envelope, re-directed it, and handed it to the officer with, "You have my answer!"

(*Concluded in our next.*)

From the American Sentinel.

Excellent Rules
For promoting Harmony among the Members of a Church.

1. To remember that we are all subject to failing's and infirmities of one kind or other.

2 To bear with, and not magnify, each others' infirmities.—*Gal* vi. 1

3 To pray one for another in our social meetings, and particularly in private.—*James* v. 16.

4. To avoid going from house to house for the purpose of hearing news, and interfering with other persons business.

5. Always to turn a deaf ear to any slanderous report, and to lay no charge, bro't against any person, until well founded.

6. If a member be in fault, to tell him of it in *private*, before it is mentioned to others.

7. To watch against a shyness of each other, and to put the best construction on any action that has the appearance of opposition or resentment.

8. To observe the just rule of Solomon, that is, to leave off contention, before it be meddled with.—*Prov.* xvii. 14.

9. If a member has offended, to consider how glorious, how God-like it is, to forgive, and how unlike a Christian it is, to revenge.—*Eph.* iv. 2.

10. To remember that it is always a grand artifice of the devil to promote distance and animosity among members of churches; and we should therefore watch against every thing that furthers his end.

11. To consider how much more good we can do in the world at large, and in the church in particular, when we are all united in love than we could do when acting alone and indulging a contrary spirit.

12. Lastly, to consider the express injunction of Scripture, and the beautiful example of Christ as to these important things.—*Eph.* iv. 32. 1 *Pet.* ii. 21.—*John* xiii. 5, 35.

Anecdote of Captain Hull.

[*Communicated by one of his officers.*]

During the cruise of the frigate United States, in 1826, this ship lay at anchor in the port of Callao. The castle which commands the port was in possession of the Spaniards, commanded by Gen. Rodil, and was besieged and blockaded by the Patriot forces. One night the British 84, Cambridge, Captain Malig, came into the above port, and was fired upon by the Castle; a boat was despatched immediately by Captain Malig to inquire the cause of the outrage. Gen. Rodil replied that he supposed the Cambridge to be the United States Frigate, Capt. Hull, and he did not consider it proper for any neutral ship of war to anchor within gunshot of the Castle during that crisis. This answer was communicated to Capt. Hull, in the morning by Capt. Malig. Capt. Hull immediately cleared his ship for action, double shotted the guns, hoisted his broad pendant and the American colours, and said to his chief officers: *I'll see if he will fire into me!* The frigate was soon under way, with tompions out and matches lighted, and sailed close to the Castle without receiving a shot. But a boat was sent by General Rodil to Capt. Hull with an *apology*, which was accepted and the frigate returned to her former anchoring ground. No *doubt existed* in the minds of any of the officers of Capt. Hull, that a severe engagement would ensue, if the frigate was fired upon.—[*Thomastown Register.*

Black Man's Dream.

A number of years bygone, a black man, named Peter Cooper, happened to marry one of his own town's women, who did not use him with that tenderness that he conceived himself entitled to. Having tried all other arts to retrieve her lost affections in vain, Peter at last resolved to work upon her fears of punishment in another world for her conduct in this. Pretending, therefore, to awake one morning extravagantly alarmed, his helpmate was full of anxiety to know what was the matter; and having sufficiently whetted her curiosity, by mysteriously hinting that "he could a tale unfold," at length Peter proceeded as follows:—"Hi—hi of a dream last night. I dream I got to Hebben and rap at de doa, and a gent'man came to de doa wid black coat and powda hair. Whoa dere? Peeta Coopa.—Whoa Peeta Coopa? Am not know you. Not know Peeta Coopa! look de book, Sa.—He take de book, and he look de book, and could'na find Peeta Coopa.—Den I say, Oh, lud, oh! look again, find Peter Coopa in a corna.—He take de book, and he look de book, and at last he finda Peeta Coopa in lilly, lilly (little) corna.—'Peeta Coopa—cook ob de *Royal Charlotte* ob Greenock.'—Walk in Sa.—Den I walk in, and dere was every thing—all kind of vittal—colly flower too—an I eat, an I drink, an I dance, and I ting, an I never be done; segar too, by gom.—Den I say, Oh! lud, oh! look for Peeta Coopa wife. He take de book, and he look all oba de book, many, many, many a time, corna and all; and he could na find Peeta Coopa wife. Den I say, Oh! lud, oh! look de black book; he take de black book, and he look de black book, and he finda Peeta Coopa wife fust page—"Peeta Coopa wife, buckra-woman, bad to her husband.'"

EPITAPH ON A SMUGGLER.

Shot in an affray with the excise officers.

Here I lies,
Kill'd by the x. i.